

**58603 to 58623—Continued.**

58622. *VIBURNUM DASYANTHUM* Rehder. Caprifoliaceæ.

A hardy ornamental shrub about 7 feet high from the mountains of western Hupeh, China, where it grows at altitudes of 4,000 to 9,000 feet. The narrow, toothed leaves are dark metallic green above, paler beneath, and prominently veined. The flowers are in lax panicles, and the small red berries make the shrub a striking object of beauty in the fruiting season.

58623. *VIBURNUM PHLEBOTRICHUM* Sieb. and Zucc. Caprifoliaceæ.

A deciduous shrub, native to Japan, which is very similar to *Viburnum urticifolium*, from the same country. It becomes 6 to 10 feet in height, with rather small, narrowly oval, bright-green leaves, white flowers produced in cymes 2 to 4 inches across, and roundish red berries which give the shrub a very attractive appearance.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 40200.

**58624. BAUHINIA HETEROPHYLLA**  
Kunth. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Seeds presented by Dr. Mario Calvino, director, Estación Experimental Agronómica. Received January 28, 1924.

This is called "bejuco tortuga (turtle vine)," because of the characteristic turtle-shaped swellings in the older parts of the vine. It grows in low, sandy places, chiefly on the edges of lagoons and marshes in western Cuba, where it climbs over trees and shrubs. The clusters of yellowish white flowers appear in December. The young vine is used by the natives for making rough baskets and rope. (Calvino.)

**58625 and 58626. DIOSCOREA spp.** Dioscoreaceæ.

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Tubers presented by T. B. McClelland, horticulturist, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. Received January 31, 1924. Notes by R. A. Young, unless otherwise stated.

58625. *DIOSCOREA CAYENENSIS* Lam.

Yellow Guinea yam.

Congo. In Mayaguez this is called Congo amarillo, but in the San Juan market, where it is found in greater abundance than other kinds, it is known as Yellow Guinea. It thrives much better in sandy soil than most yams. The large roots attain a length of a foot, are rather cylindrical, and average a weight of 4 or 5 pounds in favorable seasons. The interior of the starchy root is a rich light yellow and turns dark brown when exposed to the air. It is smoother and more even grained than the water yams and not less so than the roots of the White Guinea or the Potato yams. It is rich yellow and of good texture when cooked. The flavor is pleasant and compares favorably in richness with the best yams. The vines of this variety are not angled; they are small and very strong, and make a moderately vigorous growth. (Adapted from C. F. Kinman in Bulletin 27, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, pp. 20 and 21.)

In addition to the data on quality given by Kinman, it may be noted that this yam has a slightly bitter taste; on this account special methods of cooking may sometimes be required. It is said that the bitterness is more noticeable in immature tubers than in fully mature ones.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54901.

58626. *DIOSCOREA ROTUNDATA* Poir.

White Guinea yam.

Guinea yam. A white-fleshed yam of excellent quality and one of the most popular varieties grown in Porto Rico. The tubers are usually cylindrical and commonly weigh from 3 to 6 pounds each at maturity.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53006.

**58627. CARICA CANDICANS A. Gray.**  
Papayaceæ.

From Peru. Seeds presented by B. E. Dahlgren, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. Received January 31, 1924.

Collected by J. F. Macbride, in Peru. (Dahlgren.)

A wild relative of the papaya (*Carica papaya*), which is native to the mountainous region of Peru between Lima and Obrajillo, at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. It is a small tree, 6 to 10 feet high, with a few stout branches and a fruit said to be shaped like a cacao pod. It may be of use to horticulturists in southern Florida who are carrying on breeding experiments with the papaya.

**58628. EUCALYPTUS DELEGATENSIS R. T. Baker.** Myrtaceæ.

From Tasmania. Seeds presented by Dr. J. G. Lipman, director, agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick, N. J. Received February 1, 1924.

This seems to be a valuable timber tree in Tasmania, where it is native. (Lipman.)

"The gum-topped stringybark is an erect tree, often assuming the largest dimensions. The branches are usually short and ascending, and the bark is thin and fibrous." (L. Rodway, *Tasmanian Eucalypts*, p. 15.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58127.

**58629 and 58630. JUGLANS REGIA L.**  
Juglandaceæ.

From Srinagar, Kashmir, India. Seeds presented by R. K. Koul, Koul's Gardens. Received February 2, 1924.

Walnuts have been cultivated since remote times in the hilly portions of India, and in Kashmir especially the industry has been highly developed. These seeds are from superior varieties which are grown at an altitude of about 5,500 feet, in a region where mild winters and warm, but not hot, summers prevail.

58629. *Kaghzi*.

58630. A small variety.

**58631 and 58632. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L.** Fabaceæ. Red clover.

From Valence, Rhone, France. Seeds purchased from Tézier Frères. Received March 12, 1924.

Locally grown strains introduced for clover specialists.

58631. Harvested in the southern Alps.

58632. Harvested in Drome, near Valence.

**58633 and 58634. RHODODENDRON spp.**  
Ericaceæ.

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received January 31, 1924. Notes by Mr. Rock.

58633. *RHODODENDRON* sp.

(No. 10884. Tsarong, Tibet. November 23, 1923.) A shrub or small tree, 10 to 15 feet high, collected on the banks of the Dzossutong, at an altitude of 12,000 feet. All parts of the plant are extremely aromatic, with a peppermint-turpentine fragrance. The elliptical, thin, dark glossy green leaves are greenish brown beneath, densely dotted, and have red petioles. The flowers may be pink.

58634. *RHODODENDRON* sp.

(No. 10885. November, 1923.) A tree or shrub 15 to 25 feet in height, sometimes with a trunk 10 inches in diameter, found on the slopes of the sacred mountain Dokerla, Tibetan border, at an altitude of 11,000 feet, in a mossy forest along the banks of a stream. The lanceolate glabrous leaves are dull green, paler beneath, and the red flowers are in terminal umbels.